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similar items from common carriers as appropriation reimbursements. Accordingly, they recommended that the words "under contracts with the Department" in lines 9 and 10 on page 2 of the bill, be eliminated, and the words "of carriers and contractors" inserted in lieu thereof.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, contains this amendment.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD, MARYLAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6759) for the relief of the Prince Georges County School Board, Maryland.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PARAPLEGIC HOUSING PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4012) to amend section 801 of title 38, United States Code, to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for certain blind veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) of section 801 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "*and such permanent and total disability is such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair," and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to expand the paraplegic housing program—the program which provides for a maximum \$10,000 grant for severely disabled veterans in acquiring specially equipped homes made necessary because of their peculiar difficulties.

At the present time veterans with service-connected disabilities of all wars and peacetime are eligible if they meet the following criteria: They are permanently and totally disabled due, first, to the loss or loss of use of both lower extremities so as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or wheelchairs; or second, blind in both eyes, having only light perception, plus loss or loss of use of one lower extremity, and in such condition as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair.

The bill deletes the requirement in category two mentioned above so as to permit a blind veteran to obtain this grant even though he is able to move about without the aid of a wheelchair.

The law provides that payment shall not exceed \$10,000 in any event and permits payment of 50 percent of the total cost to the veteran of a home for special fixtures or movable facilities.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that there are less than 40 such veterans who would meet this criterion. The total nonrecurring cost would be \$400,000, with considerably less than that amount expected the first year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUTORY AWARD FOR APHONIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10066) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide additional compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of both vocal cords, with resulting complete aphonia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after "having only light perception," each place it appears the following: "or has suffered complete organic aphonia with constant inability to communicate by speech,".

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the current schedule for rating disabilities provides that complete organic aphonia—loss of speech—with constant inability to communicate by speech will be rated as totally disabling with compensation payable in the total amount of \$225 a month. This bill provides that the statutory award rate—\$47—now applicable for other appropriate disabilities for a specific loss shall be added to the total rate. This \$47 a month allowance would mean that the veteran would receive \$272 monthly if this bill is enacted into law.

The Veterans' Administration indicates that there are only 20 known cases involving complete organic aphonia meeting the criteria of this bill, which means that the annual cost would be \$11,280.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE 1202D CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUP

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9199) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted personnel of the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng), Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have discussed this proposed legislation with several Members of the House who are interested in its enactment. It is my understanding

that an amendment will be offered if the bill is considered which would strike section 2 from the bill. I think it is important to read section 2. It reads as follows:

Sec. 2. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by section 1 of this Act.

It is my understanding that the removal of this section would still place a financial burden on the disbursing officer or paymaster for the failure on his part to follow the regulations. It seems to me there is merit to the bill if we limit the relief to those who have received the money not knowing they should not have received it, but I see no reason whatsoever to relieve a disbursing officer or paymaster whose job it is to see to it that these moneys should not have been paid. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York whether or not he does intend to offer an amendment to delete section 2?

Mr. CAREY. I believe the gentleman's point is well taken. The amendment, I understand, will be offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]. The amendment is at the desk.

Mr. FORD. I believe this is a good solution to this problem, and I hope and trust that in the consideration of any subsequent bills of this nature that we will not relieve the paymaster or the disbursing officer where there is an obvious case of error, which was the case in this instance.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel assigned to the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng), Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, during the period commencing December 1, 1959, and ending on November 30, 1960, are relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the amounts, which were otherwise correct, erroneously received by them as pay for participating in inactive duty training assemblies conducted by the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng) during the period commencing on December 1, 1959, and ending on November 30, 1960.

Sec. 2. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by section 1 of this Act.

Sec. 3. If any member or former member of the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng) has at any time refunded to the United States all or a part of the erroneous payments with which this Act is concerned, the Secretary of Treasury is authorized to pay, out of appropriations available for the pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services, to that person the amount he or she repaid.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANE: Page 2, lines 3 to 6, after the period in line 2, strike out all of section 2.

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The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BASIC SALARY IN ASSIGNMENTS OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10265) to authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to pay increased basic salary to postal field service employees for services performed before the expiration of 30 days following their assignments to duties and responsibilities of higher salary levels, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BUGGS ISLAND LAKE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9243) to amend the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952, in order to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as Buggs Island Lake.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last proviso in the paragraph having the subheading "Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control" which follows the center heading "Corps of Engineers" in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 617), is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That the dam portion of the project formerly known as the 'Buggs Island Reservoir, Virginia and North Carolina' shall hereafter be designated as the 'John H. Kerr Dam' and the reservoir created by such dam shall hereafter be designated as the 'Buggs Island Lake'."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SID SIMPSON FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11735) authorizing the change in name of the Beardstown, Ill., flood control project to the Sid Simpson flood control project.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Beardstown flood control project, Illinois River, Illinois, authorized by the Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of House Document Numbered 832, Eighty-first Congress, shall hereafter be known and designated as the Sid Simpson flood control project in honor of the late Representative Sid Simpson. Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such project is designated or referred to under the name of the Beardstown, Illinois, flood control project, shall be held and considered to refer to such project by the name of Sid Simpson flood control project.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, all of us who served with him in Congress have fond memories of the late Sid Simpson, who represented the 20th Illinois District for 16 years until his death in October 1958.

I am proud to have introduced H.R. 11735, which is before us today and which provides that the floodwall on the Illinois River at Beardstown, Ill., shall be designated the Sid Simpson flood control project in honor of our late colleague.

No man knew or understood the problems of the people of the Illinois and Mississippi River valleys any better than Sid Simpson. No one worked harder for flood control and for conservation of the soil and water resources not only of our great State of Illinois but of the entire country as well.

Sid Simpson was not content just to work for the advancement of flood control projects of interest to the people of his own district. He supported sound projects of natural resource development throughout the United States and served as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Conference.

Our colleague, while a Member of this House, sat on the other side of the aisle from me. Despite our differing party affiliations, however, we were firm friends. In fact, he was the first Member to counsel me when I came to Congress in 1949 at a time when he was beginning his fourth term.

Congressman Simpson and my late father both were pioneer automobile dealers in neighboring counties in Illinois, and they were good friends. It is a sad coincidence that their deaths occurred just 2 weeks apart in the fall of 1958.

Congressman Simpson certainly would have been elected to a ninth term in the House in the election which took place a few weeks after his death. As it was, the people of the 20th District elected in his place his widow, Edna Oakes Simpson, who served with distinction as a Member of the 86th Congress.

It is most fitting that we give Sid Simpson the recognition he so ably merited and pass this bill so that the floodwall he sponsored will bear his name.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAKE KAWEAH, CALIF.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 417) to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reservoir formed by Terminus Dam across the Kaweah River in California, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, is hereby designated as Lake Kaweah. Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such reservoir is re-

ferred to shall be held to refer to such reservoir by the name of Lake Kaweah.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 627) extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 627 be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1742) authorizing Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

Sec. 2. Section 3 of said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BACK PAY ACT OF 1962

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11753) to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Back Pay Act of 1962".

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) "agency" means—

(A) each executive department of the Government of the United States;

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(B) each agency or independent establishment in the executive branch of such Government;

(C) each corporation wholly owned or controlled by such Government;

(D) the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

(E) the Library of Congress;

(F) the General Accounting Office;

(G) the Government Printing Office;

(H) the Office of the Architect of the Capitol;

(I) the Botanic Garden; and

(J) the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. Each civilian officer or employee of an agency who, on the basis of an administrative determination or a timely appeal, is found by appropriate authority under applicable law or regulation to have undergone an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action taken on or after the date of enactment of this Act, which has resulted in the withdrawal or reduction of all or any part of the pay, allowances, or differentials of such officer or employee—

(1) shall be entitled, upon correction of such personnel action, to receive for the period for which such personnel action was in effect an amount commensurate with the amount of all or any part of the pay, allowances, or differentials, as applicable, which such officer or employee normally would have earned during such period if such personnel action had not occurred, less any amounts earned by him through other employment during such period; and

(2) for all purposes, shall be held and considered to have rendered service for such agency during such period, except that such officer or employee shall not be credited, by reason of the enactment of this Act, leave in an amount which would cause any amount of leave to his credit to exceed any maximum amount of such leave authorized for such officer or employee by law or regulation.

Sec. 4. The United States Civil Service Commission shall prescribe regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act. Such regulations shall not be applicable with respect to the Tennessee Valley Authority and its officers and employees.

Sec. 5. (a) There are hereby repealed—

(1) section 6(b) of the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (5 U.S.C. 652(b)); and

(2) that part of the third proviso of the first section of the Act of August 26, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 22-1), which reads: “and if so reinstated or restored shall be allowed compensation for all or any part of the period of such suspension or termination in an amount not to exceed the difference between the amount such person would normally have earned during the period of such suspension or termination, at the rate he was receiving on the date of suspension or termination, as appropriate, and the interim earnings of such person”.

(b) Notwithstanding the repeal of certain provisions of law made by subsection (a) of this section, such provisions of law so repealed shall continue to have full force and effect with respect to unjustified or unwarranted personnel actions taken prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

USE OF CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION TOOLS ON THE U.S. CAPITOL GROUNDS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8214) to permit the use of certain construction tools actuated by explosive charges in

construction activity on the U.S. Capitol Grounds.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act entitled “An Act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes”, approved July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 718; 40 U.S.C. 193f), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: “Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the use, in the construction of any structure or facility on the United States Capitol Grounds, of any construction tool actuated by or employing explosive charges, if (1) that tool is of a kind and design ordinarily used for such construction, and (2) the Architect of the Capitol has authorized its use upon such grounds after determining that its use will not endanger human life or safety.”

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 2, strike out “and”.

Page 2, strike out line 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following: “safety, and (3) such use is in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.”

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING GRATUITY ON DISCHARGE OR PAROLE OF PRISONERS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11017), to amend section 4281, title 18, of the United States Code, to increase from \$30 to \$100 the amount of gratuity which may be furnished by the Attorney General to prisoners discharged from imprisonment or released on parole.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR TRAFFICKING IN PHONOGRAPH RECORDS BEARING COUNTERFEIT LABELS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11793) to provide criminal penalties for trafficking in phonograph records bearing forged or counterfeit labels.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 113, title 18, United States Code, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“§ 2318. Transportation, sale, or receipt of phonograph records bearing forged or counterfeit labels

“Whoever knowingly and with fraudulent intent transports, causes to be transported, receives, sells, or offers for sale in interstate

or foreign commerce any phonograph record, disk, wire, tape, film, or other article on which sounds are recorded, to which or upon which is stamped, pasted, or affixed any forged or counterfeit label, knowing the label to have been falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.”

Sec. 2. The chapter analysis of chapter 113, title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“Sec. 2318. Transportation, sale, or receipt of phonograph records bearing forged or counterfeit labels.”

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WATER CARRIER THROUGH ROUTES AND JOINT RATES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11643) to amend sections 216(c) and 305(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to the establishment of through routes and joint rates.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

POTAWATOMI INDIANS IN KANSAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2893) declaring that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians in Kansas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described land, and improvements thereon, are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians in Kansas: Southeast quarter southeast quarter northeast quarter section 21, township 8 south, range 15 east, sixth principal meridian, Kansas, containing ten acres, more or less.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4592) to set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the beneficial title to the real property, and the improvements thereon, consisting of approximately seven hundred and five acres which were heretofore reserved for agency and other purposes under section 12 of the

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Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 302), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1049), and now surplus to the needs of the Department of the Interior, is hereby conveyed to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, and such property is hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for said tribes in the same manner and to the same extent as other real property held in trust for said tribes.

Sec. 2. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative determines that other real property, and the improvements thereon, which was heretofore reserved for agency and other purposes under section 12 of the Act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 302), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1049), is surplus to the needs of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to convey beneficial title to the property to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, and the United States shall, from the time of the conveyance, hold the property in trust for said tribes in the same manner and to the same extent as other real property held in trust for said tribes.

Sec. 3. The real property and the improvements thereon declared to be held in trust for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes by this Act is hereby declared to be a part of the Flathead Reservation for the use and benefit of said tribes.

Sec. 4. This Act shall become operative when accepted by the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. Such acceptance shall constitute a renunciation of any claim now existing against the United States respecting and to the extent of any land conveyed under the authority of this Act. Neither the lands nor improvements thereon herein authorized to be disposed of, nor the cost or value of said lands, shall be considered by way of offset under section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050). Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as an admission of liability on the part of the United States with respect to these or any other lands.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following language: "That all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in the 526 acres more or less described below are hereby declared to be held in trust for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, and to be a part of the Flathead Reservation subject to the right of the United States to use the land hereby conveyed to the extent needed, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, for any water conservation or development project on the Flathead River or its tributaries:

"Dixon—SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 9; lot 7 section 8; lot 2 section 17, township 18 north, range 21 west, principal meridian Montana, comprising 106.54 acres.

"Perma—NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 31, township 19 north, range 23 west, comprising 40 acres.

"St. Ignatius—Beginning at the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner common to sections 14 and 23, township 18 north, range 20 west, principal meridian Montana, thence north 0 degrees 1 minute west, 660 feet; thence east 330 feet; thence north 0 degrees 01 minutes west 1320 feet; thence east 990 feet; thence south 0 degrees 01 minutes east 275.9 feet; thence south 59 degrees 00 minutes west 849.6 feet; thence south 45 degrees 33 minutes east 43.1 feet; thence south 58 degrees 50 minutes west 96 feet; thence south 31 degrees 10 minutes east 130.0 feet; thence south 56 degrees 37 minutes east 298 feet; thence south 0 degrees 22 minutes east 72.7 feet; thence north 56 de-

grees 37 minutes west 377.6 feet; thence south 0 degrees 22 minutes east 462.8 feet; thence north 89 degrees 35 minutes east 314.3 feet; thence south 0 degrees 22 minutes east 589.5 feet; thence west 858.0 feet; to the point of beginning, containing 28.66 acres more or less.

"Ronan—SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, section 36, township 21 north, range 20 west, principal meridian Montana and beginning at the corner of sections 1 and 2, township 20 north, range 20 west, principal meridian Montana; thence east along township line 10 chains; thence south 0 degrees 1 minute east 6 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence north 0 degrees 1 minute west 6 chains to the point of beginning, containing 64.4375 acres.

"Camas Hot Springs—SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 33, township 22 north, range 24 west, principal meridian Montana, comprising 40.0 acres."

"Pablo—NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, section 12, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 11, township 21 north, range 20 west, principal meridian Montana, comprising 137.50 acres more or less.

"Joko—W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and beginning at corner sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, township 16 north, range 19 west, principal meridian Montana; thence north 0 degrees 2 minutes west 20 chains; thence east 19.96 chains; south 0 degrees 2 minutes east 8 chains; thence west 7 chains; thence south 0 degrees 22 minutes east 12 chains; thence west 12.99 chains along section line to point of beginning, and excepting the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ -NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section 16 containing after the exception 109.725 acres more or less. The acreage of the above tracts totals 526.8625 acres more or less.

"Sec. 2. This Act shall become effective when the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes by resolution accepts the donation of the property involved.

"Sec. 3. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEVILS LAKE SIOUX TRIBE OF THE FORT TOTTEN INDIAN RESERVATION, N. DAK.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10452) to donate to the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, N. Dak., approximately 275.74 acres of federally owned land.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in the real property described below, and the improvements thereon, located within the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, North Dakota, are hereby declared to be held in trust by the United States for the use and benefit of the members of the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, North Dakota, subject to existing valid rights-of-way: Lot 1, section 16;

lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, southwest quarter north-east quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, section 17; the west two hundred and twenty feet of the north 1,255.3 feet of lot 2, section 16; the north 38.13 acres of lot 2, section 17, and the north 11.46 acres of lot 3, section 17, these parcels being that portion of the west two hundred and twenty feet of lot 2, section 16, and those portions of lots 2 and 3, section 17, not embraced in Devils Lake Sioux Allotment Numbered 585 of Jesse G. Palmer for which Patent Numbered 412546 was issued to Frank Palmer, heir of Jesse G. Palmer, on June 10, 1914, all of said lands being situated in township 152 north, range 65 west, fifth principal meridian, Benson County, North Dakota, containing 275.74 acres, more or less.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 14, add the following new section:

"Sec. 2. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OGLALA SIOUX INDIAN TRIBE OF THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10530) to declare that certain land of the United States is held by the United States in trust for the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land described herein and heretofore used as a site for the Wakpamni Lake Day School on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota which has been determined excess to the needs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, together with the improvements thereon, are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Oglala Sioux Indian Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation. The land is described as the east half northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 9 and the west half northwest quarter northwest quarter, section 10, township 35 north, range 41 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 3, add the following new section:

"Sec. 2. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.